United Nations A/55/909–S/2001/395

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 64
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 23 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government I wish to strongly protest the illegal visit of the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ismael Cem, to the Turkish occupied areas of the Republic of Cyprus between 16 and 18 April 2001. I would like to further draw attention and register the strong protest of my Government at the provocative public statements made by Mr. Cem, which further exacerbate the situation on the island and obstruct your efforts to continue the process of the talks for a solution to the Cyprus problem.

The arrival of the Turkish Foreign Minister to the occupied areas through an illegal point of entry constitutes a clear manifestation of the contempt of the Republic of Turkey for the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus, for the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and, furthermore, violates international law. More specifically, this illegal visit is contrary to the provisions of Security Council resolution 541 (1983), which deplored the unilateral declaration of independence by the illegal regime in the occupied part of Cyprus, described it as "legally invalid" and called for its withdrawal. Furthermore, the Security Council, in its resolution 550 (1984), reiterated the "call upon all States not to recognize the purported State of the 'Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus' set up by secessionist acts and calls upon them not to facilitate or in any way assist the aforementioned entity".

Unfortunately, instead of promoting a climate of reconciliation and encouraging Mr. Denktash to abandon his well-known intransigence and return to the negotiating table with the necessary political will for finding a solution to the Cyprus problem, based on Security Council resolutions, Mr. Cem used the opportunity to unleash a torrent of provocative and threatening statements. The international community expected a completely different approach from the Turkish Foreign Minister and more specifically the announcement of the reversal of the decision, adopted at Ankara in November 2000 at a meeting of the political and military leadership, to abandon the talks, under your auspices.

01-34526 (E) 240401

On the contrary, Mr. Cem reiterated his country's unacceptable demand for "a con-federal solution, based on equal sovereignty and on two states", a position which is contrary to the agreed parameters for the solution of the Cyprus problem, adopted and repeatedly reaffirmed by the Security Council and a number of other international and regional organizations. I would like to point out, that paragraph 2 of resolution 750 (1992) stated that "a Cyprus settlement must be based on a State of Cyprus with a single sovereignty and international personality and a single citizenship, with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded, and comprising two politically equal communities as defined in paragraph 11 of the Secretary-General's report [(S/23780)] in a bi-communal and bi-zonal federation, and that such a settlement must exclude union in whole or in part with any other country or any form of partition or secession".

Moreover, Mr. Cem reiterated on a number of occasions his country's threats against the accession of Cyprus to the European Union, stating that the reaction of Turkey in such a case, "will have no limits". It is obvious that such statements constitute a deliberate attempt at blackmail of the European Union and intimidation of and threat of use of force, contrary to Article 2, paragraph 4 of the Charter of the United Nations, against the sovereignty and political independence of the Republic of Cyprus. It is, of course, ironic that Turkey, while promoting its own accession to the European Union, objects to the accession of a sovereign State that, as repeatedly stated in European Commission reports, meets all the political and economic criteria for accession.

Mr. Cem did not avoid the temptation of his predecessors and a host of other Turkish politicians who, on the many occasions of their illegal visits to the occupied area, use the island as a platform from where they engage in poisonous rhetoric and presentation of their chauvinist credentials in order to reinforce their position within the Turkish political system.

It is saddening that at the dawn of the twenty-first century and the strides that humanity has made in constructing a new international environment, where respect for international law and legality and full protection of human rights constitute the cornerstone of the policy of States, the Turkish Republic continues to behave in a manner reminiscent of some of the worst periods of the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries, with an anachronistic approach in its relations with its neighbours based on threats and the use of force.

It is all the more disappointing that Mr. Cem has come to Cyprus preferring to totally disregard the ever increasing voices of desperation emanating from our Turkish Cypriot compatriots, who are the ultimate victims of Turkey's military occupation of the northern part of Cyprus and its policy of integrating the occupied area with the faltering Turkish economy, which is the source of the malaise of the Turkish Cypriots. Suffice it to say that these provocative statements and threats made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey have struck a sensitive cord in many of our Turkish Cypriot compatriots, journalists and Turkish Cypriot politicians, who have publicly criticized this unacceptable display of intransigence by the Republic of Turkey. It is obvious that once more Turkey's policy, despite its public pronouncements to the contrary, overlooks the best interests of the Turkish Cypriot community, by denying them the opportunity to share the obvious social, economic and political benefits of the accession of Cyprus to the European Union.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sotirios **Zackheos**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/55/910–S/2001/396

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Agenda item 164
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 23 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw your attention to the latest incidents in the Palestinian terrorist campaign against Israel.

Shortly after 9 a.m. on 22 April 2001, during the height of the morning rush hour, a suicide bomber detonated a high-explosive bomb, packed with nails, in the middle of a bus stop crowded with people in the city of Kfar Saba. Dr. Mario Goldin, a 52-year-old father of three, was killed in the blast, which injured more than 50 others. The terrorist organization Hamas has taken responsibility for the bombing.

Another attack occurred today, in the early afternoon hours, when a car bomb was detonated near the Abu Laben market in the town of Or Yehuda. A number of civilian passers-by were wounded, including a brother and sister, ages 12 and 8 respectively, and damage was caused to stores and cars parked in the area.

These bombings are merely the latest incidents in a terrorist campaign which is being waged with alarming frequency and which incorporates a range of tactics, including suicide bombings, car bombings, sniper fire, murder and mortar attacks. All of these attacks have been detailed in a series of letters dated 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-S/2001/364), 28 March 2001 (A/55/863-S/2001/291), 27 March 2001 (A/55/860-S/2001/280), 26 March 2001 (A/55/858-S/2001/278), 19 March 2001 (A/55/842-S/2001/244), 5 March 2001 (A/55/821-S/2001/193), 2 March 2001 (A/55/819-S/2001/187), 14 February 2001 (A/55/787-S/2001/137), 13 February 2001 (A/55/781-S/2001/132), 2 February 2001 (A/55/762-S/2001/103), 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81), 23 January 2001 (A/55/742-S/2001/71), 28 December 2000 (A/55/719-S/2000/1252), 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114), 20 November 2000 (A/55/634-S/2000/1108) and 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065). Seventy-four Israelis have been killed in terrorist attacks since the outbreak of hostilities in late September 2000.

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These attacks also come less than 48 hours after a security coordination meeting between Israeli and Palestinian officials, in which the Palestinian Authority pledged to take action against terrorism emanating from the areas under its jurisdiction. The Palestinian Authority remains unwilling, however, to take the concrete actions necessary to halt the wave of terror. On the contrary, the Palestinian leadership is acting to facilitate terrorist activity. Last week, the Palestinian Authority released dozens of known prisoners, among them Muhammed Deif, a Hamas terrorist mastermind who is responsible for dozens of deadly attacks against Israel.

In the light of the above, Israel holds the Palestinian Authority responsible for these latest attacks, and again calls upon the Palestinian leadership to undertake concerted actions aimed at preventing terrorist attacks, to rearrest those terrorists who have been released from custody and to call unequivocally for an end to the violence.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 164, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2001/397

Security Council

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24 April 2001

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Report by the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of the Russian Federation on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a note verbale dated 19 April 2001 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations stating that Mr. Yuriy N. Isakov has been appointed alternate representative of the Russian Federation on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

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Security Council

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Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1342 (2001) of 27 February 2001, by which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until 30 April 2001 and requested me to provide an assessment of the situation before the end of that mandate. The Security Council acted in the expectation that the parties, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguía el-Hamra y del Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO), under the auspices of my Personal Envoy, James A. Baker III, would continue to try to resolve the multiple problems relating to the implementation of the settlement plan and try to agree upon a mutually acceptable political solution to their dispute over Western Sahara. The present report covers developments since my previous report to the Council, dated 20 February 2001 (S/2001/148).

II. Developments during the reporting period

A. Activities of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General

2. During the reporting period, my Personal Envoy was able to fully re-engage in trying to assist the parties to find an early, durable and agreed resolution to their dispute over Western Sahara. In this regard, he consulted separately with representatives of the two parties, with some members of the Security Council and representatives of MINURSO and the United Nations Secretariat.

B. The ceasefire and other developments

3. In my previous report to the Security Council (S/2001/148), I mentioned threats to peace in the area related to the passage of the Paris-Dakar rally through the Territory and into Mauritania on 7 and 8 January 2001. Although the Frente POLISARIO eventually suspended its decision to resume military operations at that time, tensions remained high and the integrity of the ceasefire was called into question by unmonitored deployment of POLISARIO forces and the latter's restrictions on the freedom of movement of MINURSO military observers. There have since been positive moves towards restoration of the status quo ante, but some restrictions on the Mission's freedom of movement remain in effect, as indicated in section E below. It is hoped that the Frente POLISARIO will take additional steps to return to full compliance with the ceasefire agreement.

4. On 15 March 2001, MINURSO was informed by the Moroccan military authorities of plans to begin construction of an asphalted road at the south-western corner of Western Sahara, across the 5-km buffer strip and into Mauritania near Nouadhibou. On the same day, an infantry company of the Royal Moroccan Army deployed in the Guerguerat area, about 1 kilometre north of a Royal Moroccan Army checkpoint where the coastal road crosses the berm. That company was to provide security for contractors who would be working

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on the road from the checkpoint, heading south to the Nouadhibou-Nouakchott-Dakar road.

5. My Special Representative, William Eagleton, and the Force Commander, General Claude Buze, warned their Moroccan civil and military contacts that the proposed road building raised sensitive issues and involved activities that could be in violation of the ceasefire agreement. On 17 March, the Royal Moroccan Army commander of the southern military zone gave MINURSO written assurance that the Moroccan infantry company would not move south of the berm into the 5-km buffer strip. The date set for beginning the construction of the road, 25 March, has now passed and, at the time of writing of this report, there is no evidence of road construction in the area. I welcome this restraint and hope that the matter can be resolved satisfactorily by the parties involved, Morocco, Mauritania and the Frente POLISARIO.

6. During the reporting period, my Special Representative pursued consultations with the Government of Morocco and the Frente POLISARIO on developments in Western Sahara. On 27 February 2001, he met in Rabat with the Moroccan Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Taïeb Fassi Fihri. On 14 March, accompanied by the Chairman of the Identification Commission, Eduardo Vetere, he met in the Tindouf area with the Frente POLISARIO Coordinator with MINURSO, Emhamed Khaddad. On 28 March, my Special Representative met at Geneva with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Ruud Lubbers, and the Vice-President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Jacques Forster.

C. Appeals process

7. During the reporting period, the Identification Commission completed the consolidation and quality control of the files received during the second round of appeals and corrected some minor errors that affected the provisional voter list. The first draft of a manual on hearings on the substance was produced, and discussed within the Commission, and its usefulness and practicability tested in simulation sessions with actual appeal files. Preparations were under way to enable the Identification Commission to begin hearing the pending appeals on an expedited basis, should the need arise.

8. The Chairman of the Identification Commission continued his consultations with the Coordinators of the Government of Morocco and the Frente POLISARIO on the work programme of the Commission, with particular attention to the corrections made to the provisional voter list as a result of the file consolidation process.

D. Prisoners of war

9. During the past two months, there has regrettably been no progress towards the repatriation of the remaining 1,481 Moroccan prisoners of war held in camps in the Tindouf area of Algeria. The plight of these men, most of whom have been held for more than 20 years, is a humanitarian and human rights issue that should be addressed on an urgent basis. I once again call on the parties to arrange for the early repatriation of all prisoners, under the auspices of ICRC.

E. Military aspects

10. As at 20 April 2001, the military component of MINURSO stood at the authorized strength of 230 military personnel (see annex). Under the command of General Claude Buze (Belgium), the military component continued to monitor the ceasefire between the Royal Moroccan Army and the Frente POLISARIO military forces, which came into effect on 6 September 1991.

11. Since the Paris-Dakar rally crossing of the Territory on 7 and 8 January 2001, the restrictions imposed by Frente POLISARIO military region commanders on the freedom of movement of United Nations military observers (S/2001/148, paras. 15-16) have seriously reduced the ability of MINURSO to monitor the military situation and the status of the ceasefire in the area east of the defensive wall (berm). During the reporting period, the Force Commander and United Nations military observers worked with Frente POLISARIO region commanders to reduce these restrictions. Currently, MINURSO ground patrols remain restricted to areas not closer than 800 metres to Frente POLISARIO combat units and observation posts. Large tracts of land south and east of the Agwanit team site are also out of bounds. MINURSO air reconnaissance is limited to the 30-km restricted area immediately east of the berm.

12. In the area of the Territory west of the berm, MINURSO military observer patrols continued to visit and inspect Moroccan ground military units of greater than company size, in accordance with the ceasefire arrangements between the Royal Moroccan Army and the Mission. On 5 March 2001, a MINURSO patrol identified two Royal Moroccan Army jet fighters in the restricted area along the berm. After a formal inquiry by MINURSO, the Royal Moroccan Army explained in a letter that the aircraft were on training flights and that the pilots had strayed into the restricted area.

F. Civilian police aspects

13. As at 20 April 2001, the strength of the civilian police component of MINURSO stood at 34 officers (see annex), under the command of Inspector General Om Prakash Rathor (India). The civilian police officers continue to protect files and sensitive materials at the Identification Commission centres at Laayoune and Tindouf and to undertake training and planning for possible future activities. In that respect, MINURSO civilian police officers continued to undergo briefings by the Liaison Office of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Laayoune on the protection content of voluntary repatriation and on international instruments concerning refugees.

G. Preparatory work for the repatriation of the Saharan refugees

14. During the reporting period, UNHCR continued to carry out its mandated responsibilities for the Saharan refugees in the Tindouf camps in Algeria. In implementing its multisectoral care, maintenance and protection programme for the Saharan refugees, UNHCR monitored their welfare in all four Tindouf camps and coordinated its activities with the host Government and its implementing partners, as well as the refugees and the Frente POLISARIO leadership. UNHCR also continued to collaborate with my Special Representative and MINURSO components regarding the UNHCR role as foreseen in the United Nations settlement plan.

15. The reduction of basic assistance due to the financial constraints faced by UNHCR has had a negative impact on the beneficiaries in the camps, especially the vulnerable refugees. UNHCR is carefully monitoring the overall situation and, together with its partners, is prioritizing its assistance programme to focus more on life-sustaining activities, with special focus on the vulnerable refugees.

16. On 22 February 2001, UNHCR coordinated a tripartite meeting with the World Food Programme (WFP) and the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) at Geneva, with the primary objective of redressing the basic food situation in the camps. The main conclusions of the meeting included the emergency response of ECHO, which was to create a three-month buffer stock, and the reaffirmation by WFP of its commitment to deliver basic food thereafter. UNHCR organized a workshop in Algiers from 1 to 4 April 2001 to discuss its 2001 and 2002 implementation and operations plan with the host Government, non-governmental organization partners, and representatives of donor countries, United Nations agencies and refugees. The workshop recommended the establishment of an informal humanitarian group to share information and discuss issues related to the Saharan refugees in the Tindouf camps.

H. Organization of African Unity

17. The United Nations has, from the outset, been working together with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in the search for a solution to the Western Sahara problem. I wish to reiterate my appreciation for the continued support and contribution made by the OAU observer delegation to MINURSO, led by the OAU Senior Representative, Ambassador Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia).

III. Financial aspects

18. As indicated in my previous report (S/2001/148, para. 20), the General Assembly, by its resolution 54/268 of 15 June 2000, appropriated the amount of $49.3 million, equivalent to a monthly rate of some $4.1 million, for the maintenance of MINURSO for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. The appropriation provided by the Assembly for the Mission is sufficient to support its activities until the end of the current financial period. With regard to the 2001/2002 financial period beginning on 1 July 2001, my proposed budget for the Mission amounts to $48.8

million and has already been reviewed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. I expect the General Assembly to consider the budget in May 2001 during the second part of its resumed fifty-fifth session. As at 31 March 2001, unpaid assessed contributions to the Special Account for MINURSO amounted to $90.7 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations at that date amounted to $2,371.4 million.

IV. Observations and recommendations

19. Regrettably, I cannot report progress towards overcoming the obstacles to the implementation of the settlement plan. I do believe, however, that substantial progress has been made towards determining whether the Government of Morocco as the administrative power in Western Sahara is prepared to offer or support some devolution of authority for all the inhabitants and former inhabitants of the Territory that is genuine, substantial and in keeping with international norms.

20. Because that progress has been made, my Personal Envoy has recommended that the mandate of MINURSO be extended for a period of two months, until 30 June 2001, to provide time to consult further with the parties, either separately or at a meeting of the parties, or both, concerning both a possible devolution of authority as described above and a possible solution to the problems with the implementation of the settlement plan. I share the views of my Personal Envoy as set out above and recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of MINURSO for two months, until 30 June 2001.

Annex

United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara: contributions as at 20 April 2001

	Military observers	*Troops*	*Civilian police**	*Total*
Argentina	1			1
Austria	3			3
Bangladesh	6			6
Belgium	1**			1
China	16			16
Egypt	19			19
El Salvador	2			2
France	25			25
Ghana	6	7		13
Greece	1			1
Guinea	3			3
Honduras	12			12
Hungary	6		2	8
Ireland	3			3
India			3	3
Italy	5			5
Jordan			9	9
Kenya	8			8
Malaysia	13		3	16
Nigeria	5			5
Norway			2	2
Pakistan	6		2	8
Poland	6			6
Portugal	4		8	12
Republic of Korea		20		20
Russian Federation	25			25
Senegal			4	4
Sweden			1	1
Uruguay	13			13
United States of America	15			15
Total	**204**	**27**	**34**	**265**

* Authorized strength is 81.
** Force Commander.

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Department of Public Information
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General Assembly
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Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters

United Nations reform: measures and proposals

Sustainable development and international economic cooperation

Environment and sustainable development

Letter dated 23 April 2001 from the representatives of Japan and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a joint statement by H.E. Mr. George W. Bush, President of the United States of America, and H.E. Mr. Yoshiro Mori, Prime Minister of Japan, which was issued after the meeting of the two leaders in Washington, D.C. on 19 March 2001 (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 59, 60, 94 and 95, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yukio **Satoh**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations

(*Signed*) James B. **Cunningham**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
United States Mission to the United Nations

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Annex to the letter dated 23 April 2001 from the representatives of Japan and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Joint Statement by President George W. Bush and Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori

19 March 2001

President George W. Bush and Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori today reaffirmed the strength of the bilateral relationship between their two countries. The two leaders expressed their conviction that the United States-Japan relationship is rooted in friendship, mutual trust and shared democratic values. They also concurred that these solid ties enable the two countries to deal with problems such as the regrettable *Ehime Maru* accident. They noted that the United States-Japan alliance is the foundation of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. Agreeing that the United States presence remains vital to regional security, the leaders pledged to work together to further strengthen the alliance.

The two leaders, noting that the United States and Japan together account for roughly 40 per cent of the world economy, reaffirmed the importance of working together to promote prosperity in their two countries and around the world. The leaders recognized the need to address the challenges facing their two economies. The Prime Minister reiterated his determination to continue pursuing appropriate economic policies and to promote vigorously structural and regulatory reform to revitalize the Japanese economy and strengthen the financial system, including through effectively addressing the issues of corporate debt and non-performing loans. The President reaffirmed the importance of adopting appropriate policies to support sustainable growth in the United States, which will benefit both countries and the world economy. They agreed on the importance of promoting deregulation, restructuring and foreign direct investment. They agreed to work together to seek new ways to enhance the United States-Japan dialogue to address global, regional and bilateral economic and trade issues, and recognized that bringing views from outside the two Governments into this effort would strengthen the bilateral relationship and improve economic performance in both countries. Both leaders also agreed to work together closely for the launch of a new World Trade Organization round this year.

President Bush and Prime Minister Mori recognized the growing threat from the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles. As part of a comprehensive strategy to meet such threats, they agreed on the importance of stepping up diplomatic efforts, including in the field of arms reduction. They also reaffirmed the need to take effective measures to address such threats, including defensive systems, strengthened proliferation controls and counter-proliferation measures. The two leaders noted with satisfaction that the United States and Japan are already conducting cooperative research on ballistic-missile defence technologies. They agreed on the importance of close consultations on missile defence among allies and with other interested parties.

The two leaders noted that uncertainty in the Asia-Pacific region necessitates close bilateral cooperation, including a dynamic approach to bilateral defence

consultation and planning. The two leaders reaffirmed the need to continue to carry out commitments under the 1996 United States-Japan Joint Declaration on Security and related undertakings, such as the new Guidelines for United States-Japan Defence Cooperation and the Special Action Committee on Okinawa (SACO) process, that strengthen the alliance, and they agreed to continue to work closely on issues related to Okinawa. The leaders also agreed that strategic dialogue will be an important step in defining how the alliance can best promote stability and address new challenges that may emerge. They pledge to coordinate closely on pressing regional issues and reaffirmed the particular importance of maintaining close consultations and coordination regarding North Korea, both bilaterally and trilaterally with the Republic of Korea.

The President and the Prime Minister recognized the need for the United States and Japan to continue cooperation on global issues, taking note of the important achievements this cooperation has produced thus far. Noting that their two countries are the world's largest aid donors, the leaders agreed to strengthen joint efforts to address the transnational challenges of the twenty-first century. The two leaders expressed their commitment to promote United Nations Security Council reform with the goal of strengthening its effectiveness. In this context, they agreed to continue to work together to obtain for Japan a permanent seat on the Security Council.

The President accepted with gratitude the Prime Minister's invitation for an early visit to Japan.

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Security Council

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Letter dated 23 April 2001 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the attention of the members of the Council, a report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

The report was approved by the Committee on 23 April 2001.

(*Signed*) Ole Peter **Kolby**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established
by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the
situation between Iraq and Kuwait

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Annex

Report of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991)

1. The present report is submitted by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, in accordance with paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines for facilitating full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 approved by Security Council resolution 700 (1991) of 17 June 1991 (S/22660 annex).

2. Under paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines, the Committee is required to report at 90-day intervals to the Security Council on the implementation of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq contained in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. The present report is the fortieth of such reports submitted under the above-mentioned guidelines.

3. By paragraph 12 of the guidelines, all States are requested to report to the Committee any information that may have come to their attention relating to possible violations by other States or foreign nationals of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq. During the reporting period, no information as requested by paragraph 12 has been brought to the attention of the Committee.

4. Under paragraphs 13 and 15 of the guidelines, all States and international organizations are required to consult the Committee on the question of whether certain items fall within the provisions of paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991), as well as in cases relating to dual-use or multiple-use items which are meant for civilian use but with potential for diversion or conversion to military use. During the period under review, the Committee has not been consulted by any State or international organization on these questions.

5. Under paragraph 14 of the guidelines, international organizations are requested to take all appropriate steps to assist in ensuring full compliance with the arms and related sanctions against Iraq, including providing to the Committee any information of this kind that may come to their attention. During the reporting period, no such information as requested in paragraph 14 of the guidelines has been brought to the attention of the Committee.

6. The Committee will continue its efforts to fulfil the mandate entrusted to it by the Security Council. Since the last report of the Secretary-General, dated 4 December 1991 (S/22884 Add.2), no further communications have been received from Member States pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 700 (1991).